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COLUMBUS:

Wednesday Morning, July 9, 1851.

Capt. William Barksdale.

This gentleman remarked to us last week that we ought to "begin at the beginning." It is an admirable suggestion, and to illustrate the fact that we on all convenient occasions follow good suggestions, we shall get as near the "beginning" of the rise of the present parties as it is possible from the written history before us.

The gentleman who heads this article has been favorably known as a partisan in this county for several years past, and without intending the least disrespect to him personally, we may be permitted to say that he has acquired more reputation as an indomitable and energetic working man, than as a man of talent. As a partisan he has made himself felt more by his activity than by any power he possesses of generalizing principles or refuting the positions of opponents. It is probably true that he is a talker, but in no sense of the term is he an orator. To say that he is a dull speaker would be doing him manifest injustice, and we hold ourselves incapable of doing that. As a stump talker he is not called on to assign him position, and were we, his Union friends would undoubtedly say we desired to introduce comparisons to his discredit. We may be permitted to say, however, and we do it with all due deference to the Captain and his Union friends that we do not think he is candidly as pretty a speaker as Henry Clay, Dan Webster, or any other common great man. But the Captain is not to blame for that.

It would not comport with our sense of propriety to say that the Captain is a "misleading politician," because he lacks the essential elements of a politician of any recognized character with which we have any acquaintance. We contend that man is a politician who possesses the mental ability to curve out of the stirring events of the day a course for his future that shall command respect for its practicalness and consistency. The man who "fills" and "yaws," in every apparently popular breeze, as a sailor would say, is a triune, and all trimmers are unsafe leaders, because "still" is the altar and not the public good at which they offer adoration.

The Captain is an impulsive man, and to judge from his temperance, one would suppose him liable to err under excited feeling. We admire many traits in the character of these impulsive men, and have even been ready apologists for their errors. It is not intended to say that the Captain has erred, or that he has been in the least excited; it will be enough for us to show from the written history of the times that the Captain has participated in meetings, judging from their resolves, that were anything but Union in their tendencies. It is not intended to say that the Captain has changed or modified his position in the past ten months. We have seen men with such dubious intellectual vision that they could wheel from side to side without any mental impression of having changed their ground. It is true these men are rare, but their existence is true, nevertheless.

The Captain is a minute man, or to speak more to the point, when he goes to it, he goes with a rush. The Captain has made his reputation by giving free vent to this development of his character.

But now to the record. In August last we find the Captain figuring in a public meeting held in this city, and he was one among others appointed a committee to prepare resolutions. A report and resolutions were prepared—the following is extracted from the proceedings of that meeting:

"In the present crisis of our national affairs, and in view of the aggressions on the rights and institutions of the southern States by the Free Soil and Abolition agitators of the northern States, it is the duty as well as the right of the southern people to express in firm and decided terms their opinions as regards the action and proposed action of Congress upon the subject of slavery, and the territories belonging to the United States. We assert as a fact, without a fear of successful contradiction, that the territories of the U. States, however acquired, are the joint property of all the States or people thereof; that Congress has no constitutional authority to prohibit the citizens of any of the States from moving into said territories with property of every description as allowed or recognized in the States within which they may live, and that they are privileged to claim and receive full, just, and equal protection from the general government in the enjoyment and use of the same. All that the south has ever asked, or now asks, is that the government may be so administered and the laws of Congress so directed, as will secure equal and strict justice to every portion of the confederacy, in conformity with the intent and spirit of the federal constitution.

Notwithstanding, however, our indisputable right to emigrate, with our property, of whatever kind or description, into said territories of the U. States, and to claim and receive protection in the same from the general government, yet for the sake of peace and harmony in the national councils, and amongst the people, and to quiet the exciting issues connected with the subject of slavery, we are willing to a quiescence in the Missouri Compromise line through said territories of the United States, not as a constitutional right or prerogative of Congress, but by common consent of all parties to the constitution; or, as an equivalent for this, any other fair and equitable adjustment.

33. That the territories of the United States are the property in common of all the States of the confederacy; that citizens of the slaveholding States have full and equal rights with citizens of the non-slaveholding States to emigrate thither, and to settle therein, with all legal and recognized species of property; and that property in slaves, being expressly recognised by the federal constitution, is, in such territory when demand is made, a fair and proper subject for protection by Congress, and until such time when said territory shall come to be legally erected into a State of the Union.

4th. That the federal government has no right

whatever to distinguish between the domestic institutions of one State or section, and another; and no right to extend or restrict, any more than to establish or abolish slavery in any territory of the United States—but is bound to protect it, in the territories, any species of property recognised by the constitution, and belonging to citizens of the United States.

5th. That the institution of slavery being an element of the federal government, the power to protect it does not presuppose the power of Congress to abolish, to extend, or to restrict slavery in any territory belonging to the United States.

That's what we call breaking loose from non-interference as now explained, and it is asserting in the most peremptory manner the doctrine of Congressional protection in the territories. We hope our readers will note the above report and resolves, and remember that Capt. Barksdale refuses to join with the party favorable to asking Congress to protect slave property in the territories.

On the 16th September, 1850, another public meeting was held—his was after the compromise bills had passed, and the fact of their passage was known here. Captain Barksdale is a newspaper reader, and there is no chance for him to apologize for his participation in that meeting. He advocated the passage of those resolutions, and we shall present them to our readers in due form. The first and second resolutions are republican in tendency, and assert principles worthy of commendation. The 3rd resolution is truly Southern, and we hope the Captain still continues to approve of the course of the delegation in mind, and to "DISAPPROVE" of Henry S. Foote. The Captain also approved of the action of the Nashville Convention of June 1850, and we hope he will not now denounce it since the Southern Rights party have adopted it as a part of their platform. The 5th resolution is a clincher, ain't it Captain? Just read it Captain. Do you see that as a true and consistent man that you stand pledged by that resolution to support whatever plan the South in convention shall determine on—and notice too, you say to the LAST EXTREMITY.

The following resolutions were adopted at a democratic meeting held at the Court-house in this place during the month of September, 1850, which was convened for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the State senate, in the place of Dr. Lipscombe deceased. The Captain was a member of that meeting and was appointed one of the committee to inform Mr. Whitfield of his nomination.

1. Resolved, That in the formation of the confederacy of these United States—each State was sovereign, and the powers delegated to the General Government were only portions of such sovereignty and delegated for special purposes—that the portions not delegated, were reserved respectively to the different States, or to the people thereof.

2. Resolved, That in the acquisition of Territory by the United States, each State has an equal interest, and that any legislation by Congress, either directly or indirectly to deprive the southern States of an equal participation in a naked exercise of power in violation of our rights and ought to be resisted.

3. Resolved, That the late bill reported by the committee of thirteen, of which Mr. Clay was chairman, was an attempt of such exercise of power, and should have been opposed by every true friend of the south; and that while we heartily approve the course pursued by the Hon. Jefferson Davis, Hon. W. S. Featherston, Hon. J. Thompson, Hon. Wm. McWillie and Hon. A. G. Brown upon the measures embraced in the Clay compromise bill, we must at the same time enter our most decided disapproval of the position occupied by the Hon. H. S. Foote upon the same.

4. Resolved, That we heartily approve of the action of the Nashville Convention, that we deem it proper and expedient that said convention should re-assemble, that we think Mississippi should be represented in such convention, that the south should act with concert, having a community of interest.

5. Resolved, That as a portion of the great southern family, we will to the extent of our power, support whatever plan the south, in convention assembled, shall determine on, and to the last extremity.

6. Resolved, That on this question we will recognize neither slavery or democracy but our liberties and their opponents, and that we pledge ourselves not to give our vote or influence to any man for any office who is not heartily with us.—Opposed to northern aggression, in favor of the southern convention on re-assembling, and a determination to support what such convention may recommend.—Columbus Democrat, Sept. 21, 1850.

These seem to be pretty strong—but read Mr. Whitfield's reply, beginning,

GENTLEMEN:—You also furnished me the resolutions adopted at the meeting for my consideration, and I suppose, therefore, it is expected that I should give you an expression of my views in relation to the subjects therein embraced. The sentiments contained in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th resolutions I fully approve. The 5th resolution and a portion of the 6th go much further than the others, but presuming as I do, upon the good sense, sound judgment, discretion and patriotism of those who may compose the southern convention, should one assemble, I will be found acting in concert with the south in carrying out whatever measure said convention may recommend for the action of the southern States, to secure and perpetuate the rights and institutions secured and guaranteed to them by the constitution of the United States.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
JAMES WHITFIELD.

To Eli Abbott, Wm. Barksdale, and T. W. Harris, Esqs.

Again, the present editor of the Democrat, we mean friend Worthington, let his editorial post about the middle of November, to attend the Union convention, held at Jackson on the 18th. We charge that the Captain, during Mr. Worthington's absence, caused the speech of Hon. A. G. Brown to be inserted in the Democrat of November 23, 1850, and that he wrote that speech in the following strain:

EX-GOVERNOR A. G. BROWN'S SPEECH.—We call particular attention of our readers to the able and eloquent speech of Gov. Brown, the efficient and talented representative in congress from the 4th congressional district, in this State, delivered to a portion of his constituents on the 2nd day of November, and published by their request.

The speech is a clear and succinct review of the measures passed by the last congress, and a candid, manly, and bold avowal of the author's opinion as to the manner and mode of redress which the south should adopt, in view of the aggressions which have heretofore been, and still continue to be made upon her rights and institutions.

We trust that our readers will give this speech a careful perusal. It was made by one of our own representatives, who has long, ably and fear-

lessly served the people in almost every capacity, and in whom they have heretofore reposed the most implicit confidence, and treats of subjects upon the final termination of which, hangs suspended the destinies of the whole southern people.—Columbus Democrat, Nov. 23, 1850.

EXTRACT FROM THE SPEECH DELIVERED BY A. G. BROWN.

"I speak with great deference, but with the utmost freedom as to what course Mississippi and the other States should pursue. I speak for myself alone, and no man or party is in any way responsible for what I say.

"We should demand a restoration of the laws of Texas in *habeas corpus* over the country which has been taken from her, and added to New Mexico. In other words, we should demand the clear and undisputed right to carry our slave property to that country and have it protected and secured to us after we get there; and we should demand a continuation of this right and of this security and protection.

"We should demand the same right to go into all the territories with our slave property that citizens of the free States have to go with any species of property, and we should demand for our property the same protection that is given to the property of our northern brethren. No more nor less.

"We should demand that Congress abstain from all interference with slavery in the territories—in the District of Columbia—in the States—on the high seas or anywhere else, except to give it protection, and this protection should be the same that is given to other property.

"We should demand a continuation of the present fugitive slave law, or some other law which should be effective in carrying out the mandate of the constitution for the delivery of fugitive slaves.

"We should demand that no State be denied admission into the Union because her constitution tolerated slavery.

"In all this we should ask nothing but meagre justice; and a refusal to grant reasonable demands would show a fixed and settled purpose in the north to oppress and finally destroy the southern States. If the demands here set forth, and such others as would most effectually secure the South against farther disturbance should be denied, and that denial should be manifested by any act of the federal government, we ought forthwith to dissolve all political connexion with the northern States."

We charge that the following editorial appeared in the Democrat of the same date under the auspices of the Captain. We believe he wrote it. Read.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—Those of the southern people who are satisfied with the late "Adjustment Bills" passed by congress, and who see no danger, or affect to see none, in the present aspect of the slavery question, exultingly point to the fugitive slave law, passed by the last congress, as an evidence that the north intended to carry out in good faith the compromises of the constitution.

The law of itself is as strong as the south could demand, but it was passed with a series of measures, every one of which, operates oppressively upon the south, and received the support of many northerners expressly upon the ground that it would be imperative and efficient, and could never be enforced. With the present state of feeling on this subject, it must and will forever remain a dead letter upon our statute books, so far as many of the northern States are concerned, for the arm of the government, however powerful, will not be able to enforce it, in opposition to the will of the people. Our government was founded upon the respect and affection of the people, and its laws must be enforced by them. We have no standing army or phalanx of bayonets to execute our laws. Each man sees and appreciates the importance of observing the law and is willing to contribute his proportion to its enforcement.

In but few and isolated cases has this law been observed. Large and enthusiastic public meetings have been held in almost every portion of the north, the law denounced in the bitterest and most unmeasured terms, and a fixed and settled purpose avowed not to observe its requirements. In Boston it has been boldly and openly set at defiance, and southerners taunted and insulted by the mob, and forced to leave the city when claiming their property. And some of the churches too have even arrayed themselves in opposition to the law, declared in the sight of God and man, that so far as their influence can be executed, it shall not be enforced.

We publish in another column extracts to show the state of northern feeling on this subject, and submit it to the candid of all parties, which has the south to expect, when the laws of the land are thus, with inquiry, nullified and trampled under foot, and their rights totally disregarded by the "higher law" fanaticism and unprincipled abolitionism of the north.—COLUMBUS DEMOCRAT, Nov. 23, 1850.

We believe that the Captain was the author of the following spicy tirade.

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS.—We learn from the Vicksburg Sch. that our distinguished senator, the Hon. Jeff. Davis, has returned from Wash. City, and that he is ready to address his constituents whenever they may wish to hear him. We are glad to learn that his health has not been impaired by his late laborious term of service in the senate.

Great as was his reputation before the last session of congress, unbounded as was his popularity with the people, implicit as was their confidence in his ability patriotism and devotion to the interests of his constituents, he comes among them now, after his recent toils and struggles in their defence, in the senate of the United States, to receive fresh and renewed plaudits at their hands.

With the proud consciousness of having discharged his duty, and his whole duty to his constituents, in resisting northern aggressions and outrages, he is prepared at all times to meet them face to face, to give them an account of his stewardship, and to receive from them, as he every where must do, the warm and cordial greeting of "Well done thou good and faithful servant!"—COLUMBUS DEMOCRAT, Nov. 9th, 1850.

The following is taken from the Columbus Democrat of October 19th, 1850.

PRIVATE MEETING.—Pursuant to previous notice, a respectable meeting of a portion of the citizens of Lowndes county assembled at the Court-house on the 12th inst. to take into consideration the questions arising from the agitation of the subject of slavery. Captain William Barksdale being called to the chair, explained the object of the meeting, in a few pointed, stirring and eloquent remarks.

Whereupon, on motion it was unanimously resolved: That a committee of six, composed equally of the two political parties, be appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws of a STATES RIGHTS ASSOCIATION" to be reported at an adjourned meeting, to be held at Columbus—the 26th inst.—Accordingly the following gentlemen were appointed said committee:

ELI ABBOTT, Wm. L. HARRIS,
CALVIN PERKINS, W. W. HUMPHRIES,
JAS. WHITFIELD, T. I. SHARP, Sec'y
WILLIAM BARKSDALE, President.
The meeting which was held here on the 12th.

inst. it will be seen agreed to adopt, "A Constitution of a State Rights Association," and took no other action in regard to the exciting questions of the day. Our opinion is that they acted well.—The brief address of Captain Barksdale was admirable in every respect, and drew down thunders of applause.—COLUMBUS DEMOCRAT, Oct. 19, 1850.

"It cannot be necessary for us, in view of the aggressions which the north is constantly making upon us, and the deep seated animosity which, in the northern States, is every where manifested for the institution of slavery, to urge upon the committee the importance of prompt and efficient action on the subject.

"Every unprejudiced person who has examined this question with the object of eliciting truth, and coming to correct conclusions, must and will be convinced that the purpose of this whole slavery agitation is, not only to prevent its extension into the territories, but to effect it in the States where it is, and accomplish its final overthrow every where. If such be the object of those who are agitating this question and keeping up an incessant turmoil upon it, is it not high time, that the people of the south should cease contention and strife among themselves and unite on one common platform, in one common party, for the assertion and maintenance of their rights as guaranteed to them by the constitution of the United States, and the preservation of their property and liberties?

We trust, then, that there will be a large turnout at the next meeting, when the constitution will be adopted, the officers elected, and the platform of principles clearly and distinctly laid down, and that the State Rights men, no matter of what political persuasion heretofore, will enthusiastically come up to the support of the cause.—COLUMBUS DEMOCRAT, Nov. 9th, 1850.

Resolutions passed by the States Rights Union Convention, held at Jackson, June 16th, 1851.

1. Resolved, That the convention representing the Democratic State Rights party of Mississippi, re-affirms the following truths announced and policy indicated by the convention called by the people of the State of Mississippi, in which the two political parties of the State were equally represented, and which assembled in the city of Jackson on the second Monday of October, 1849.

2. That we continue to entertain a devoted and cherished attachment to the Union, but we desire to have it as it was formed, and not as an engine of oppression.

3. That the institution of slavery in the Southern States is left, by the constitution, exclusively under the control of the States in which it exists, as a part of their domestic policy, which they, and they only, have a right to regulate, abolish or perpetuate, as they may severally judge expedient; and that all attempts, on the part of Congress, or others, to interfere with this subject, either directly or indirectly, are in violation of the constitution, dangerous to the rights and safety of the South, and ought to be promptly resisted.

4. That congress has no power to pass any law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or to prohibit the slave trade between the several States, or to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the territories of the United States; and that the passage by congress of any such law, would not only be a dangerous violation of the constitution, but would afford evidence of a fixed and deliberate design on the part of that body, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States.

5. That we would regard the passage, by congress, of the "Wilmot Proviso," (which would, in effect, deprive the citizens of the slaveholding States of an equal participation in the territories acquired equally by their blood and treasure,) as an unjust and insulting discrimination—to which these States cannot, without political degradation, submit; and to which this convention, representing the feeling and opinions of the people of Mississippi, solemnly declare they will not submit.

6. That the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, or of any law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia by the congress of the United States, would, of itself, be such a breach of the federal compact, as, in that event, will make it the duty, as it is the right of the slaveholding States, to take care of their own safety, and to treat the non-slaveholding States as enemies to the slaveholding States and their domestic institutions.

7. That the legislature is hereby requested to pass such laws as may, in their opinion, be best calculated to encourage the emigration of citizens of the slaveholding States, with slaves, to the new territories of the United States.

8. That, in view of the frequent and increasing evidences of the determination of the people of the non-slaveholding States, to disregard the guarantees of the constitution, and to agitate the subject of slavery, both in and out of congress, avowedly for the purpose of effecting its obligation in the States; and also, in view of the facts set forth in the late "Address of the Southern Members of Congress," this convention proclaims the deliberate conviction, that the time has arrived when the southern States should take counsel together for their common safety; that a convention of the southern States having been held in accordance with the above recommendation at Nashville in June, 1850, we sanction and approve the resolutions of that body.—[See Nashville Resolutions appended.]

9. That we recommend to the legislature of this State, that at its next session, a law be enacted, making it the duty of the Governor of the State, by proclamation, to call a general convention of the State, and to issue writs of election, based upon the ratio of representation in the State legislature, upon the passage by congress, of the "Wilmot Proviso," or any law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or prohibiting the slave trade between the States, to take into consideration the act of aggression, and the mode and measures of redress.

10. That by the action of the last congress the measures, misallied the compromise, the positions of the 2d and 3d and 4th resolutions above recited have been met, and the constitutional rights therein declared, have been violated.

11. That in accordance with the 10th resolution of the serious above recited, a convention of the State had been called, and that we rely confidently on said convention justly to estimate the wrongs we have suffered and to indicate the mode and measure of redress.

12. That this convention declares that it regards the admission of California as a State into the Union, as the enactment of the "Wilmot Proviso in another form," as is set forth in the following letter:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1850.

His Excellency: Jno. A. QUITMAN, Governor, &c., &c.
Sir: We, the Senators and Representatives in congress from Mississippi, feel it incumbent upon us to address you, and through you, our common constituents, that we have a well defined opinion that California will be admitted as a State of this Union, during the present session of congress.—The President earnestly recommends it, and we cannot be mistaken, in supposing that a majority of both Houses of congress will be found to vote

for it. Our individual positions have undergone no change. We regard the proposition to admit California as a State, under all the circumstances of her application, as an attempt to adopt the Wilmot Proviso in another form. But separated as we are, from our constituents, and having no convenient means of consulting them as to their views on the new phase of this perplexing question, we desire, through you, to submit the single fact to the people and the legislature, that California will most likely obtain admission into the Union with her constitutional prohibition of slavery—and we beg leave to add, that we shall be greatly pleased to have such expression of opinion by the legislature, the Governor, and if practicable, by the people, as shall clearly indicate the course that Mississippi will deem it her duty to pursue in this emergency.

Very respectfully, your

Obedient servants,
JEFF. DAVIS,
HENRY S. FOOTE,
J. THAMERSON,
W. S. FEATHERSTON,
WM. MCWILLIE,
A. G. BROWN.

[Signed.]

13. That this convention disapprove of the late congressional legislation, by some called the compromise, and declare their strong and unequivocal condemnation of the three following acts, namely: the admission of California as a State; the division of the State of Texas; and the law usurping to congress the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia under the fraudulent pretence of regulating the slave trade therein. These are regarded by us as evidence of the determination of the north to trample upon the political rights of the southern States, to destroy their equality in the Union, and place the government for all time to come under the control of a fanatic and sectional majority.

14. That we can find no adequate excuse to justify the majority in congress for forcing these measures upon us, and we are wanting in language to express our condemnation of the southern Senator or Representative, who voted for the admission of California, the division of Texas, and the anti-slavery act in the District of Columbia; while we are emphatically approve the course of the Representatives who opposed their adoption; and we now confidently appeal to the people of the State of Mississippi, for their verdict and judgment in the premises.

15. Resolved, That the advocates of State Rights are the true friends of the South, and of the Union; and that no right can be more clear or more essential to the protection of the minority, than the right of a State peaceably to withdraw from the Union, without denial or obstruction from any quarter whatever, but whilst we assert the right, we consider it the last remedy, the final alternative; and also declare that the exercise of it by the State of Mississippi, under existing circumstances, would be inexpedient, and is a proposition which does not meet the approbation of this convention.

16. Resolved, That it is a source of heartfelt congratulation that the true friends of the constitution and of the rights and honor of the south, of whatever party name, are now united in a common cause and can act together with cordiality and sincerity.

Nashville Convention—Resolutions Adopted at its Meeting in June 1850.

1. Resolved, That the Territories of the United States belong to the people of the several States of this Union as their common property; that the citizens of the several States have equal rights to migrate with their property to the Territories, and are equally entitled to the protection of the Federal Government in the enjoyment of that property so long as the Territories remain under the charge of that Government.

2. Resolved, That Congress has no power to exclude from the Territory of the United States any property lawfully held in the States of the Union, and any act which may be passed by Congress to effect this result is a plain violation of the Constitution of the United States.

3. Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to provide proper governments for the Territories since the spirit of American institutions forbids the maintenance of military governments in time of peace, and as laws heretofore existing in Territories once belonging to foreign powers, which interfere with the full enjoyment of religion, freedom of the press; the trial by jury and all other rights of persons or property as secured or recognised in the constitution of the United States are necessarily void so soon as such territories become American Territories, it is the duty of the Federal Government to make such provision for the enactment of those laws which may be expedient and necessary to secure to the inhabitants of, and emigrants to such Territories the full benefits of the Constitutional rights that we assert.

4. Resolved, That to protect property existing in the several States of the Union the people of these States invested the Federal Government with the powers of war, and negotiation, and of sustaining armies and navies and prohibited to State authorities the exercise of the same powers. They made no discrimination in the protection to be afforded or the description of the property to be defended nor was it allowed by the Federal Government to determine what should be held as property. Whatever the States deal with as property, the Federal Government is bound to recognise and defend as such. Therefore, it is the sense of this Convention, that all the acts of the Federal Government, which tend to denationalize property of any description recognised in the Constitution and laws of the States, or that discriminate in the degree and efficiency of the protection to be afforded to it, or which weaken and destroy the title of any citizen upon the American territories, are plain and palpable violations of the fundamental law under which it exists.

5. Resolved, That the Slaveholding States cannot and will not submit to the enactment by Congress of any law imposing onerous conditions or restraints upon the rights of masters, to remove with their property into the territories of the United States, or to any law making discriminations in favor of the proprietors of other property against them.

6. Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government plainly to recognise and firmly to maintain the equal rights of the citizens of the several States in the territories of the United States and to repudiate the power to make a discrimination between the proprietors of different species of property in Federal legislation. The fulfillment of this duty by the Federal Government, would greatly tend to restore the peace of the country and to allay the exasperation and excitement which now exist between the different sections of the Union. For it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention that the tolerance Congress has given the notion that Federal authority might be employed incidentally and indirectly to subvert or weaken the institutions existing in the States confessedly beyond Federal jurisdiction and control, is a main cause of the discord which menaces the existence of the Union, and which has well nigh destroyed

the efficient action of the Federal Government itself.

7. Resolved, That the performance of this duty is required by the fundamental law of the Union. The quality of the people of the several States composing the Union cannot be disturbed without disturbing the frame of the American institutions. This principle is violated in the denial of the citizens of the slaveholding States of power to enter into the territories with the property lawfully acquired in the States. The warfare against this right, is a war upon the Constitution. The defenders of this right, are defenders of the Constitution. Those who deny or impair its exercise, are unfaithful to the Constitution, and if disunion follows the destruction of the right, they are the disunionists.

8. Resolved, That the performance of its duties upon the principles we declare, would enable Congress to remove the embarrassments in which the country is now involved. The vacant territories, of the United States, no longer regarded as prizes for sectional rapacity and ambition, would be gradually occupied by inhabitants drawn to them by their interests and feelings. The institutions fitted to them would be naturally applied by governments formed on American ideas and approved by the deliberate choice of their constituents. The community would be educated and disciplined under a republican administration in habits of self-government, and fitted for an association as a State, and to the enjoyment of a place in the confederacy. A community so formed and organized might well claim admission to the Union and none would dispute the validity of the claim.

9. Resolved, That a recognition of this principle, would deprive the questions between Texas and the United States of their sectional character, and would leave for adjustment without disturbance from sectional passions, upon considerations of magnanimity and justice.

10. Resolved, That a recognition of this principle would infuse a spirit of conciliation in the discussion and adjustment of all the subjects of sectional dispute, which would afford a guarantee of an early and satisfactory determination.

11. Resolved, That in the event a dominant majority shall refuse to recognise the great constitutional rights we assert, and shall continue to deny the obligations of the Federal Government to maintain them, it is the sense of this convention that the territories should be treated as property, and divided between the sections of the Union, so that the rights of both sections be adequately secured in their respective shares. That we are aware this course is open to grave objections, but we are ready to acquiesce in the adoption of the line of 36 deg. 33 min. North latitude, extending to the Pacific ocean, as an extreme concession upon considerations of what is due to the stability of our institutions.

12. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention this controversy should be ended either by recognition of the Constitutional rights of the Southern people, or by an equitable partition of the territories. That the spectacle of a confederacy of the States, involved in quarrels over the fruits of a war in which the American arms were crowned with glory, is humiliating. The incorporation of the Wilmot Proviso in the offer of settlement, a proposition which fourteen States regard as disparaging and dishonorable is degrading to the country. A termination to this controversy to the disruption of the Confederacy, or by the abandonment of the territories to prevent such a result, would be a climax to the shame which attaches to the controversy which is the paramount duty of Congress to avoid.

13. Resolved, That this convention will not conclude that Congress will adjourn without making an adjustment of this controversy, and in the condition in which the Convention finds the question before Congress, it does feel at liberty to discuss methods suitable for a resistance to measures not yet adopted, which might involve a dishonor to the Southern States.

ATROCIOUS SENTENCES IN OHIO.—That the people may be apprized of what is going on in Ohio, we copy the following paragraph from a synopsis of a speech, delivered by Judge SPALDING, of the Ohio Supreme Court, in Toledo, on a recent occasion.

The Toledo Blade says: "Judge Spalding is on the Supreme Bench. He holds one of the highest offices in the State, yet he told his audience yesterday that the fugitive law was a nullity; that he should let every fugitive go who should be brought before him under its provisions. He would put down anything like that which had occurred in Boston. He also announced his intention, as we understand, of going to Russia to commence a crusade against slavery and selfishness there, as soon as he had succeeded in putting it down in this country."

But this is not all. At another gathering in the city of Cleveland, on the 2d of June, the same distinguished personage, according to the Plaindealer, said:

"I regard the late fugitive law as unconstitutional, null, and void; and I say it proudly, that I shall esteem it the crowning act of my judicial career if I can only have a slave brought before me under this fugitive law. I will set him free as cheerfully as I will a man when hungry."

The Herald reports him thus: "As one of the Judges of the highest Court of the State of Ohio, on my oath I believe the fugitive slave law unconstitutional, null, and void.—And I here declare that I should be as heartily glad to discharge a fugitive in the hands of the United States Marshal under this law, brought before me by a writ of habeas corpus, as I should to eat a meal's victuals when hungry."

Punch says that a young man recently made a fashionable call at the house of a lady. She received him very graciously and offered him a glass of wine. "I willingly accept," said the visitor, "for really I am very thirsty." (The lady, after a slight pause,) "Have you never remarked what an aversion the young men nowadays have to wine? They generally leave more than half in their glasses. It really happens very often and it is very wrong." While she was speaking the young man swallowed the contents of his glass. "My husband," said the lady, "brought home some company the other night, and would you believe that from all that was left in the glasses, we had enough left to fill three bottles!" The visitor became pale—felt a sickness at the stomach, excused himself and vanished under pretext of an engagement.

There is one piece of experimental legislation of which the State of Wisconsin is said to be heartily sick, viz: the abolition of any limit on the